



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1859.

The consolidation of steamship interests between Commodore Vanderbilt and Marshall O. Roberts, of the old U. S. mail line, which has been so long predicted, has finally, it is said, taken place. On and after the first of October, the steamers Champion, North Star, and Northern Light will form the line on this side, connecting with the Cortez, Uncle Sam, and another on the Pacific. The Empire City, Grenada, and Philadelphia will run between New Orleans, Havana, and Aspinwall—the other ships, Moses Taylor, Illinois, and Star of the West, will be laid up till the opening of the Nicaragua route. For the present, Vanderbilt's United States mail line will run via Aspinwall and Panama, till arrangements can be made for opening the transit.

The New York Times thinks that the "Great Eastern" will awaken public attention here upon ocean navigation. Of the forty-five steamships with which the present season of steam navigation opened, having an aggregate of \$1,000 tons, only five, and those with an aggregate of but 12,000 tons, are owned by Americans. The Times, in view of the active competition of England, the growing prospects of the German towns, and the augmented commercial activity of France, anticipates the withdrawal of the last American ship and the total surrender of the trade to foreign bottoms.

It has been stated that Dr. Robert M. Graham, of New Orleans, was killed on the night of the 19th inst., by a pistol shot, at the hands of Ernest Toledano, caused by a political dispute. The Doctor is the person who was convicted in New York about four years ago, for killing Colonel Loring in a personal encounter at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and who was sentenced to two years' imprisonment at Sing Sing prison, but who was subsequently pardoned by Gov. Clark, after serving about one half the term of his imprisonment, on account of ill health.

A writer in the New York Evening Post thinks there should be legislative interposition against the use of burning fluids. He states that laws controlling the storage of gunpowder have long been patiently borne by the community, a due regard for human life rendering them imperative. He calls attention to the fact that the Fire Marshal's report attributes the origin of many of the frequent fires in that city to the explosion or upsetting of a can of burning fluid or camphene.

Noticing the fact that Prof. Dunbar, of Baltimore, is at the head of a movement in that city, designed to be the initiative of an Inebriate Asylum for Maryland, the American Medical Gazette, (Dr. Reese) makes an eloquent appeal in behalf of institutions of this character. The need of such a remedial measure is becoming so apparent of late, that doubts as to its necessity and importance are being rapidly dispelled where any have existed.

Parts of Illinois are so terribly infested with rats, that the Logan County Agricultural Society has offered three premiums of \$50, \$30, and \$20 for the three largest exhibits of rat scalps at their Fair. A great many persons are competing for the prize, and the show promises to be large and interesting. Mr. Gordon, of Kickapoo Creek, has already secured 1,113 scalps, and intends running the number up to fifteen hundred before the Fair!

A letter from Richmond says that the General Episcopal Convention which will assemble in Richmond on the 5th of next month, will be one of the largest and most important assemblages of a religious character that has ever met in the South. Every available room at the hotels and boarding houses are already secured by the friends of delegates in this city, in advance of their coming, besides a series of private accommodations which have been set apart by householders of the Episcopal denomination.

There was an enthusiastic demonstration in New York when Gen. Scott embarked on the steamer Star of the West. Cheers and salutes met him wherever he moved. A salvo of thirteen guns was fired from Castle William, on Governor's Island, as the Star of the West rounded the Battery. The revenue cutter Harriet Lane also fired a salute.

The jury in the case of Wm. T. Talbot, of Prince George's County, Md., lately tried for the murder of John A. Goldsborough, in the Circuit Court for Howard County, having been unable to agree, has been discharged.

The Baltimore American notices a rebuke very pertinently administered by the jury in a case tried on Wednesday in the Baltimore Criminal Court. A man was under trial, charged with an attempted outrage upon a young girl. The girl was a witness, and she was pressed by the Court to go into details, as to language, &c. The witness replied, "I do not like to tell it." Whereupon one of the jurors promptly spoke—and said, "the witness is a modest girl, and the jury would rather protect her than desire her to answer such questions;" and the rest of the jurors added—"no, no, we do not desire it." This was manly and proper.

Let us give the rather remarkable sequel to this, in the words of the report: "The case was submitted to the jury without argument, and a verdict of 'guilty' returned. The Court then sentenced him to nine years and seven months imprisonment in the penitentiary. McAllister for the defence.

The Court to McAllister—If you sue out a writ of error, perhaps Judge Krewé will sustain it, and the Court of Appeals will upset the verdict, as it is on the eve of election and they may think it will make them popular. They have done such things before. Mr. McAllister replied that he had no desire to make a motion for an arrest of judgment."

The steamer New York, from Southampton, with dates to the 6th instant has arrived. Her advices have generally been anticipated. The Independence Belge has a Paris letter saying that the Emperor made peace merely for the purpose of putting down the naval supremacy of England, and unless she submits quietly to have her naval estimates fixed by France, there must be war.

The Post Office Department is engaged in the consideration of various plans for reducing the number of dead letters, with a view of adopting the most efficient method of reducing the letters remaining on hand at the various post offices to the lowest possible number.

One of the editors of the New York Daily News has been assaulted in his office and beaten by one of the rowdy bullies who went to Syracuse to promote "harmony," and the culprit was held to bail in the trifling sum of five hundred dollars!

A large body of land, 92,000 acres, lying in the counties of Highland, Randolph, and Pendleton, Va., has been sold for \$80,000 to a Northern Emigrant Society, who design settling upon it.

The shipments of gold from Victoria, for a fortnight, amounted to \$140,000.

The Odd Fellows procession in Baltimore has been postponed until Monday next.

Several Communications, prose and poetical, on hand, will be attended to, in the order in which they were received.

Telegraphic Dispatches.

EASTON, Pa., Sept. 21.—The Lehigh river has risen twelve feet since noon, and is still rising. Heavy damages are expected on the Lehigh and Delaware division canals. A freshet is also looked for on the Delaware river.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 21.—The steamer Cahawba, from Havana, with dates to the 18th, has arrived. Money was tight at Havana, and the bank was preparing to issue new bills, to facilitate business transactions.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 20.—Mr. Folkes writes that the Southern Pacific railroad, which was sold on the 5th, at Marshall, Texas, is in possession of the old company, which is paying all liabilities, and has resumed work on the second section of twenty-five miles. In 30 days they expect to have the road ready for the President. Mr. Thompson, of the Pennsylvania Central. Heavy rains in Texas have improved the crops. The Governor of Louisiana has gone to the Parish of Lafayette, to repress a large Vigilance Committee. The yellow fever is reported at Houston, Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 20.—The dates from Mexico are to the 16th inst. The Picayune's correspondent says: Miramon is at the capital, holding a consultation with general reference to an expedition to Vera Cruz. The house of DeBarron has loaned Miramon a large sum of money. Mr. Ottoway, the British Minister, remains till October. The reported massacre of United States troops in Oregon, by the Indians, is not confirmed, and was generally discredited at San Francisco.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 20.—The Cairo city correspondent of the Republican says, the Taylor House, and fourteen other buildings, on Commercial street, were destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock this morning. The loss was estimated at \$40,000.

UTICA, Sept. 21.—The N. Y. American State Convention, in session here to-day, voted down a resolution to nominate a straight American ticket, and a committee was appointed to select candidates from the tickets now in the field.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—The steamer Europa sailed hence to-day, at noon, for Liverpool, with 48 passengers for Liverpool, and 17 for Halifax. She takes out \$450,000 in specie.

FATHER POINT, Sept. 21.—The steamer Nova Scotia, from Liverpool, with advices to the 7th inst., has passed this point, on her way to Quebec.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Our government has not yet succeeded in obtaining redress for the late numerous outrages on the persons and property of American citizens in Chili, notwithstanding Mr. Bigler, our minister, has been exerting himself with determined vigor for that purpose.

The forthcoming improved stamped and self-sealing envelopes are likely to become popular. Governor Morgan, of New York, and other functionaries, have already written to the Postoffice Department on the subject of the supplies.

Attorney General Black recently gave an official opinion that American citizenship attaches to a child born in this country, the parents of whom are foreigners and only temporary sojourners. This is in accordance with the principles pronounced in an important case, the particulars of which are contained in Sanford's New York reports.

The Navy Department to-day received a telegraphic dispatch confirming the statement of the total loss of the steamer Paton, and has ordered a court of inquiry into the facts attending the disaster.

The War Department has approved the recommendation of Captain Meigs that Messrs. Rice, Baird & Hubner, contractors to supply mules for the United States capital extension, be allowed to furnish the monolithic shafts for the portico from other American quarries than that of Lee, Mass. The marble to be substituted is to be approved by the officer in charge of the work, and six months is to be allowed within which to furnish a satisfactory specimen, with probable evidence that the quarry will supply the one hundred shafts of approved quality, and in a reasonable time.

The Navy Department received a dispatch to-day from Pensacola, stating that efforts are being made to save something from the steamer Fulton, though she is full of water.

Mr. Healy arrived here to-day with a full length portrait of President Buchanan.—General Cushing is here.

A Masonic Statue of Washington.

General Washington was a member of the Masonic Lodge at Fredericksburg, Va., and was initiated Nov. 4th, 1752. The fact is interesting to all Masons, while it is especially a source of pride to the old Lodge at Fredericksburg. It has been deemed proper to procure a statue of Washington by Power, and an order to that effect was given some time since. The statue arrived in this country from Leghorn a few days since, and was yesterday warehoused. It is the property of the Fredericksburg Lodge, and has been paid for by voluntary contributions of the Masonic order generally. It cost \$5000, and is somewhat larger than life. It was proposed also to erect a building at Fredericksburg, suitable for the statue, and to inaugurate it with appropriate ceremony. A committee of the Lodge is now in this city charged with the reception and care of the statue. They are willing to exhibit the statue to the public, if the Masons and the public desire it. Otherwise, the statue will be removed speedily to Virginia.

In this connection, we may observe that the Bible used in the Fredericksburg Lodge in 1752, and the Lodge records containing the entry of Washington's admission, the payment of his fees, and his attendance at various meetings, are now in this city, in charge of the committee on the statue.—N. Y. Commercial.

News of the Day.

"To show the very age and body of the times."

Jarvis Island dates to July 31 are furnished. The ship Argo was to sail for New York on the 5th, with 1,600 tons of guano, and the Polynesian on the 9th, with 1,100 tons. The Gosport was lying off waiting a cargo. The brig Josephine arrived on the 3d. The Modern Times was loading at McKean Island for New York. New discoveries of guano had been made at Independence Island.

The new steering apparatus for the Great Eastern, which, says the London Times, a simple and most ingenious invention, is due to Mr. Langley, the shipbuilder of Deptford. By means of this, Capt. Harrison, or the officer of the watch on the bridge, will be enabled to steer the ship by a single indicator with as much certainty as if he guided the wheel himself.

The people of Groton (Mass.) have been moving in the matter of the violation of the temperance laws. The other day they arrested a victim, and for want of a lockup in the town placed him in an empty baggage car for the night. During the night a freight engine backed up to the train, and steamed away with the "Groton jail" and its contents. The prisoner soon awoke to his condition, but did not succeed in making his case known until the arrival of the train in Portland, Maine.

The Utica Herald tells of a singular occurrence that took place on board a Central Railroad train in that city last Thursday night. The captain of the night watch happening to be at the railroad depot, was applied to by a man named Harper to rescue his children from the custody of a man who had kidnapped them under the pretence that Harper owed him money, for which reason he had seized the children. Capt. Keiser went into the cars, asked the children if they desired to accompany Harper, to which they replied that they did, and that he was their father. Thereupon, the officer delivered them to their father, in spite of the boisterous threats of the kidnapper.

The case of Wm. Mower, a colored barber of Hudson City, who was tarred and feathered by a number of residents of that city, in the latter part of July, 1856, came on in the New York Supreme court on Tuesday. The plaintiff sues a number of persons, and lays his damages at \$20,000. The tarring and feathering is said to have been resorted to in consequence of a belief that the barber had been guilty of deceiving away from his father's house and ruining an insane daughter of Mr. Elting, one of the defendants.

Madame Potevin, widow of the well-known aeronaut, recently made a balloon ascension at Rouen, (France), accompanied in the car by her assistant, in the costume of Sucho Panza, while below was suspended a ducal, mounted by a new Dulcinea del Toboso, whose white toilet was visible when the balloon itself could hardly be perceived. The descent was effected in safety at Franqueville.

The gallant veteran, Charles Stewart, senior officer of the United States navy, on Tuesday resumed the command of the Philadelphia navy yard. He was enthusiastically received in an open area of the grounds, and was addressed in a very kind and friendly manner by William Badger, esq., Naval Officer of the port.

A Camp Floyd correspondent of the Boston Traveller says that polygamy stalks abroad in the presence of Judges of the United States Courts and the army. The women of the Territory are daily being married to grey-headed old men, that have already six, ten, and twelve wives each, and a score or two of children.

There seems to be no ground for doubting any longer, that the cultivation of the Poppy is rapidly extending in China. A correspondent of the North China Herald states that opium is becoming the winter crop of several provinces, especially of Lunan, Honan, and Che-Kiang, and that the growers are yearly bringing it to greater perfection.

The passengers on the steamer Persia availed themselves of an interval before landing to pass resolutions of approbation and thanks to Capt. Jenkins, his engineers, officers, and crew, for the skillful and efficient manner in which they conducted themselves during the perilous voyage just made.

There is now lying at one of the wharves at Baltimore, a French vessel, *La Ville de Dieppe*, which is being loaded by a New York house, Ladd & Co., for China. Her destination is Shanghai, where she will take in a cargo of teas for Baltimore.

The steambot John Faron was destroyed by fire near Greenpoint, New York, on Tuesday. The loss is estimated at \$20,000, on which there is a full insurance. The origin of the fire is not known, as the boat was unemployed.

Governor Parker of Pa., has issued his proclamation, announcing that the Commissioners of the sinking fund have reported to him that they have since the first of December last, redeemed the debt of the Commonwealth to the amount of \$1,137,115.36.

Wm. P. Nicholas, has been appointed postmaster at Keokuk, Rockingham county, Va., vice John M. Huffman, resigned; Benson M. Wright, postmaster at Applewood, Caroline county, Va., vice L. W. Allen resigned.

A machine has been patented in England for copying the written manuscript of a message, and though it has worked successfully for a distance of three hundred and ninety miles, it is yet in a crude state.

Twenty-five thousand of the California seven per cent bonds have been redeemed by the State at \$82.

ABDUCTION OF A GIRL BY AN INDIAN.—At Sacramento, Wis., on Tuesday evening last, a little girl, aged about 10 or 12 years, was carried off by a drunken Indian. She had been left at home with a little babe in charge, when, stepping out of doors, the Indian, suddenly throwing a blanket over her head, carried her into the woods. Her parents returned home, and, missing her, started in search. The search was kept up till near midnight, and abandoned. During the night the girl returned. It appears that the Indian carried her into the woods a distance, but being too drunk to proceed, lay down and went to sleep. Taking advantage of his condition, she fled, and found her way home, to the great joy and relief of her parents.

THE GRAVE OF CONSULS.—Kansas has been called "the grave of governors," Central America "the grave of diplomats," but a *Fortino*, St. Thomas may be called "the grave of consuls." The governors and diplomats are said to have died politically only, whilst the unfortunate consuls have "gone under" physically. It is a melancholy fact, that of the five United States consuls appointed to St. Thomas within about as many years, no less than three have been succeeded by "Yellow Jack," viz: Burdett, of Tennessee, Torbert, of Missouri, and Waring, of North Carolina.

Another, Lord, of Massachusetts, came home just in time to save his life, but as yellow as saffron.—Wash. States.

Late Foreign News.

The steamers City of Manchester, Hammonia, North America, City of Baltimore, Vanderbilt, and Glasgow had arrived out safely.

The London Times has an editorial on Gen. Harney's occupation of San Juan, characterizing the act as an exercise of power to which England will not tamely submit.

The steamship Great Eastern had made a successful experimental trip. She departed from the Thames on the morning of the 5th in the presence of an immense concourse of enthusiastic people. Captain Comstock, late of the steamship Baltic, was on board, and took part in the management. Her performance was admirable, and she was kept under as perfect command as a river steamer.

She steers as easily as a water-boat and her engines appeared capable of starting or checking her motion almost by a single motion of the hand. As to speed, the London Times says her performance proved to be the fastest vessel in the world. She left the Nore at 9.15 and was off Dover at 3 o'clock.

The Zurich Conference have been suspended. It was reported that it had determined the boundaries of Lombardy.

Another meeting between the Comperors of France and Austria was expected to take place soon in Switzerland.

The Assemblies of Parma and Romagna have resolved on annexation to Piedmont.—The vote in Parma was 63,000 in the affirmative to 500 in the negative.

The National Assembly of Bologna, on the 7th, adopted a resolution declaring that the people of Bologna desire annexation to Sardinia, and the city of Bologna was illuminated in honor of the event.

The Pope had been attacked with a fever which compelled him to suspend all audiences for several days, but at last accounts he was recovering.

A deputation was about to leave Turin on a mission to the French Government.

It was supposed that the Papal army was not in a condition to act against the forces of Romagna under Gen. Garibaldi.

The National Assembly of Parma opened on the 7th inst. with great solemnity.—The dictator Farini delivered an address, in which he reviewed the history of the Bourbon, and concluded amid cries of "Vive Victor Emmanuel!"

The Independence Belge says that England has proposed to France and Austria a European Congress on Italian affairs on the basis of non-intervention by force; but a Paris telegram contradicts the statement.

The American horse Starke won the Warwick cup.

Several French journals had been prohibited in Sardinia, in consequence of advocating a separation of Savoy from Piedmont.

Proposals were pending in the National Assembly of Parma to confirm Farini as dictator, and declare the termination of the Bourbon dynasty.

Madrid journals say that the Emperor of Morocco has declared traitors the tribes on the coast who insulted the Spanish flag, and promised to inflict exemplary punishment.—The Spanish Government, however, continue their preparation for the expedition.

The English Government has presented a note to France requesting explanations as to the object in concentrating troops at Algiers, and in the immediate vicinity of Gibraltar.

The Paris Monitor announces the death of the Emperor of Morocco, and states that his successor has been proclaimed.

A disturbance had been caused in Candia by the collection of certain taxes from the Greeks, and five of the tax-gatherers had been murdered. Two battalions of soldiers were sent to arrest the ringleaders.

A Circassian deputation had arrived at Constantinople, and presented to the Ambassadors of the several Powers there a protest against the invasion of their country by Russia, stating that the whole of their province would be forced to submit if they were abandoned by the Porte.

His great-grandfather occurred at Erzzerum, and that ill-fated city had again experienced repeated shocks of earthquake.

The Difficulty in the North West.

Five hundred American troops were, at last accounts, at the Island of San Juan. Earthworks had been thrown up, and the harbor of Victoria was commanded by their field-pieces. The island was in a complete state of defence. Gen. Harney says he will call for volunteers from the Territory, for the skillful and efficient manner in which they conducted themselves during the perilous voyage just made.

The Victoria papers of the 22d of August state that five companies of infantry and four of artillery, with a battery of eight thirty-two pounders, from the United States steamer Massachusetts, had landed on San Juan Island. The House of Assembly of British Columbia on the 12th, adopted an address to Governor Douglas, urgently requesting him to enforce upon the British Government the necessity of demanding from the Government of the United States not only the immediate withdrawal of all troops, but strenuously, and at all risks, of maintaining her right to the island, as well as all the other islands in the strait.

Another resolution was passed, that the British Government should be demanded to maintain the right to the island, as well as all the other islands in the strait.

A numerous posterity. Patsey, the property of Col. Duncan Hubbard, of Chickasaw county, Mississippi, is considerably above one hundred years of age, and is still hale and hearty, with her mental and physical faculties unimpaired.

It is related of this old woman that a few Sundays ago, becoming impatient at a slow progress made by some of the younger negroes in her church, some two miles distant from her master's plantation, she started off on foot at a brisk rate, walking the whole distance, and reaching the church before others who started with her.

Patsey was born in "Old Virginia," the negro's paradise, and was a woman and a mother at the time of the revolution. Many years ago her master removed from Virginia to North Alabama, and from thence to Mississippi, the faithful Patsey who has always been a favorite servant with her owner's family, followed her fortunes wherever they went. The number of her descendants is truly astonishing, she having no less than three hundred children, grand children, and great grand children.

A large number of the descendants, perhaps one third of the whole, have died. Her oldest son, a robust and healthy man, died recently at the age of ninety years, and her youngest living child is over seventy years old. One of her sons, "Uncle Billy," is the father of sixteen children, and those children have now living eighty descendants.

Patsey, the maternal ancestor of all this army of men, women and children, still lives in a hale and hearty, excellent health, and a ripe old age, surrounded by every comfort which a kind and indulgent master can bestow, and respected by all who know her, whites as well as blacks.—Avalanche.

Defalcation in the Fulton Bank, New York.

A serious defalcation was made public this morning, under the following circumstances. William J. Lane, jr., son of the late Fulton Bank, and acting as an assistant clerk to his father, has perpetrated a series of frauds by which he has obtained money amounting in the aggregate to \$90,442.13.—This was effected by pretending to be agent for A. B. Dean & Co., of New Jersey, and collecting in his father's name bills receivable in Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, which are supposed to be all fictitious.

These bills he would enter on the books of the bank, to the credit of the father, and when they were supposed to be realized, receive his check on the Fulton Bank for the proceeds. In order that there should be no discrepancy in the accounts with the corresponding banks, young Lane would leave for a few days actual bills receivable unchanged sufficient to cover the deficiency which would otherwise be shown, and it is supposed that when the general book keeper of the Fulton Bank made out his accounts current to be forwarded to correspondents, Lane would make a fictitious one and forward it in its place, his position in the bank affording him facilities for the purpose.

The fraud was discovered on Monday evening, since when Lane has been constantly under surveillance. He was arrested this morning, under a warrant granted by Justice Osborne, before whom he has been taken for examination.

Mr. Lane is a married man, aged about thirty, and without children. He resided with his father, and though it was suggested that he was spending more money than his salary as clerk would warrant, it was accounted for by his friends on his explanation that he was receiving compensation for the employment of his leisure hours as a book keeper, and as agent for the firm for whom he pretended to act in New Jersey. The money obtained, with the exception of about twelve thousand dollars, which he has reserved, it is supposed has been spent in the purchase of lottery tickets, gambling, &c., and as is common in such cases, a woman's name is mentioned in connection, with improper acquaintance.

The fraud has been committed in such a manner that the father of the criminal will be greatly embarrassed. He is loaning for his son, to the amount of ten thousand dollars, and the bank holds his checks for the amounts drawn from it, upon the fictitious securities. From all parties we hear expressions of the utmost sympathy for him, the great sufferer, not only in his domestic relations, but also in his pecuniary. He is now an old man, seventy years of age, thirty of which he has been in connection with the bank of unblemished reputation and remarkable for the vigilance care with which he always guarded the interests of the institution with which he was connected.

The bank as will be noticed by what we have written, will be a loser only on the contingency that the means of Mr. Lane senior are not adequate to make good what has been abstracted. Even were it to lose the whole it would only slightly affect its condition, as with its capital of only six hundred thousand dollars, its surplus on hand this day amounts to \$279,671.18.—N. Y. Comm.

Corry on Douglas.

Mr. W. M. Corry, who challenged Mr. Douglas to a public discussion, which was declined, writes "to the people of Cincinnati" a letter, from which we extract the following:

"The People of Cincinnati!—Mr. Douglas has lost ground by the Democracy of Ohio and the Union, as well as with all men of reflection in the other parties, the most by recent exhibition of his cowardice and bad breeding. He is a prominent Northern candidate for the Presidency, on all the dajges of Popular Sovereignty. For ten years he has been seeking the office which has always eluded his grasp, and is now further than ever, for he has been compelled to drop his disguises, and turn his back on the South. His great-grandfather occurred at Erzzerum, and that ill-fated city had again experienced repeated shocks of earthquake."

The North side; but he has faced the South from the North side; but he has faced the North from the South side. There was reason enough for it; he felt it: within half a mile of where he stood, the South begins; and within a fortnight the Democratic Governor elect of Kentucky, for the Sanhedrin of his party, had held up to scorn the Douglas territorial doctrine of Frankfort. As long as Kentucky, so-called the slave States. They have all turned their backs on him; and it was time for him to turn his back on them. He did it; but they had done it before. He cannot get a Southern vote for President, if there should be a Charleston Convention."

Senator Douglas and Judge Black.

Senator Douglas, in a speech at Wooster, Ohio, complains that Judge Black's pamphlet misrepresents him. The papers say:—In his speech he replied briefly to the main points of the pamphlet of Attorney General Black, which he had received for the first time in the cars, only a few minutes before he delivered his speech. He said that the pamphlet was a tissue of falsehoods and misrepresentations, so far as related to his position.

He denied that he had made any warfare upon the judiciary, or upon the Pres. Scott decision, but asserted that he had made more speeches in defence of both than any living man. He denied that he ever advocated the principle that a Territory was a sovereign power, or that it could confiscate private property, and especially denounced the doctrine put forth in that pamphlet that a State could confiscate private property, and referred to the United States Supreme Court, and to the Aroclio and Aroclio Territory could do so, yet he maintained that the people of a Territory, the same as colonists, were entitled to the privilege of self government, although not sovereign power. In this manner he denounced the whole pamphlet as a tissue of misrepresentations unworthy of an honest man.

Jefferson on the African Slave Trade.

In his annual message of December, 1806, within two years of the time at which Congress had constitutional power to suppress the African Slave Trade, President Jefferson said:—

"I congratulate you, fellow-citizens, on the approach of the period at which you may interpose your authority, constitutionally, to withdraw the citizens of the United States from all further participation in those violations of human rights which have been so long continued on the unoffending inhabitants of Africa, and which the morality, the reputation, and the best interests of our country have long been eager to proscribe."

We commend the above extract, from an exchange paper, to the serious consideration of those Jeffersonian Democrats of the South, who are just now bent on reviving the Slave Trade!

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS.—NEW LINE TO OC-COYUAN AND DUMFRIES.—The undersigned have commenced running a regular line of Stages between Alexandria and the above points. Travellers will find it a pleasant and agreeable route, as we have fine stage and careful drivers. Office at the City Hotel, Alexandria, Va.

MEANS & FAWSETT, Proprietors.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having administered the estate of Mrs. Susanna Millan, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the said estate, to present them, properly authenticated, and all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

sep 21—eodt. PRES. E. JOHNSTON, Admr.

The Prairies of the West.

We all write and speak of the prairies of the West, but no man can have an idea of them, until he has seen them in all their variety in Illinois. The real prairie is at a certain height, and on an unbroken sea of green, and this great landscape grows majestic from its vast extent. Far as the eye can reach in every direction, boundless as the view at sea when the billows are hushed, not a tree or dwelling in sight, these prairies stretch away in their grandeur; and when a group of trees is seen, or a solitary dwelling fills the view, the effect is in no sense weakened. To us, it was the most wondrous prospect upon which we had ever gazed, and, as we glided on for hours with this unchanged and magnificent view before us, we wondered that the fashionable tale of travel did not set in this direction. As we passed along near one of the towns, we saw a large picnic party emerging from the open prairie, with immense bouquets of prairie flowers, which bloom in great variety and beauty at this season. We saw no rose, but almost every variety of small flowers seen at the East may be found here, in a profusion which is wonderful.

On the formation of these prairies is accounted for by various hypotheses; but the most natural and probable is the idea that they resulted from the deposits of water by which this season, the prairie is covered. The clay and gravel which lie beneath have no peculiar qualities; but they are covered by a loam from twelve to thirty-six inches in depth, which is of inexhaustible fertility. It has been produced by the constant springing up and rotting down of prairie grass, which has been going on for ages. One of the most notable characteristics of the prairies is the multitude of rank grasses and flowers to which we have referred; but this is caused by the continual fires which sweep over the plains.—Every fall these vast prairies are burned over, but when this is prevented by the element of the country, forests will spring up in great rapidity. There are at present indications that the soil can be worn out. It requires no manure, and will yield its crops so readily that the farming population pay too little attention to its proper cultivation. All over Illinois there are great complaints of the careless manner in which agricultural operations are carried on; and so far as our observation extended, the charge was substantiated. There are no barns anywhere, and the grain lies in the field, with unparalleled waste.—Cor. Newark Mercury.

A Warning.

The New York Times, formerly Black Republican, is now the New York city organ of Mr. Douglas. Whether Mahomet has gone to the Mountain, or the Mountain to Mahomet, we do not undertake to say.

The fact that they are in homogeneous harmony is patent to the most casual reader. In that paper of the 10th, the following extract will be found:

"They, (the Democracy,) have conceded, one after another, all the demands of the South upon them, and, as the canvass of 1856 convinced them, their excessive liberality has brought them to the verge of political bankruptcy. Another step in that direction ruins them forever. If they nominate Wise, Hunter, Stephens, or any such man, upon the Southern platform, they are ruined, or any